

1   **Supplemental Material for the Article Entitled ‘Rokubacteria: genomic giants among the**  
2   **uncultured Bacteria phyla’**

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5   **Supplemental Section I: Predicted class-level metabolisms**

6         All SAGs were examined in parallel for shared metabolic potential at the class-level, and  
7         the least contaminated metagenomic bins from OV-2 (bin 8) and *Tabebuia* (*T. heterophylla*)  
8         rhizosphere were used to supplement phylum-level metabolic analyses (Supplemental Figure 1).

9         In contrast to a prior report (Hug et al., 2016), we found that Rokubacteria SAG  
10      assemblies and metagenomic bins encode for a complete glycolytic pathway in addition to a  
11      complete TCA cycle and pentose phosphate pathway. Proteins predicted to be involved in  
12      aerobic respiration include components of the NADH dehydrogenase complex I, succinate  
13      dehydrogenase complex II and fumarate reductase, and the cytochrome *c* oxidase complex IV.  
14      Genes encoding for subunits of a putative F-type ATP synthase were identified, suggesting that  
15      these organisms have the capability for organic carbon acquisition and aerobic respiration. SAGs  
16      also contained genes for denitrification, including nitrate reductase and nitric acid reductase  
17      genes, although nitric oxide reductase and nitrous oxide reductase were not identified.  
18      Rokumicrobia SAGs encoded putative nitrite oxidoreductases, which are universally conserved  
19      in the Nitrospirae lineage. However, these proteins do not cluster with the experimentally  
20      verified uni-directional nitrite oxidoreductases of the Nitrospirae and Nitrospina (Supplemental  
21      Figure 7), and could be a bi-directional enzyme involved in nitrate reduction to nitrite instead  
22      (Sorokin et al., 2012). The Rokumicrobia SAG AD-967-E21 from the deep subsurface site in  
23      Finsch uniquely encodes nitrous oxide reductase (*nosZ*) in addition to nitrate reductase and  
24      nitrite reductase, and sulfur oxidation gene (*soxA*), which was also found in metagenomic bins  
25      from the Rifle site by a prior study (Hug et al., 2016). Coinciding this observation, Finsch mine

26 contained high levels of sulfate (93 mg/L), which may be the result of microbial sulfur oxidation  
27 (Supplemental Table 1). A sulfane dehydrogenase subunit gene (*soxC*) was detected in one  
28 Infratellusbacteria SAG; however, all other SAGs lacked sulfur oxidation pathway genes,  
29 indicating that they are unable to oxidize reduced sulfur sources for energy or that these genes  
30 remain undetected due to incomplete assemblies. Multiple SAGs in both classes also contained  
31 genes involved in arsenite/arsenate detoxification, including arsenite oxidase, arsenite reductase,  
32 and an arsenite-specific transporter. Overall, Rokubacteria can putatively utilize multiple electron  
33 donors and acceptors.

34 Rokubacteria SAGs also contain genes involved in the fermentation of pyruvate to acetyl-  
35 CoA (*pdh*), acetyl-CoA to acetate (*acs*), acetate to acetaldehyde (ALDH), and acetaldehyde to  
36 ethanol (*adh*). Rokubacteria SAGs encode for the oxidative degradation of aromatic compounds,  
37 such as oxidative degradation of benzoyl-CoA and hydroxybenzoyl-CoA, and anaerobic  
38 enzymes benzoyl/hydroxybenzoyl-CoA reductase and phenylacetyl-CoA oxidoreductase,  
39 suggesting heterotrophic alternatives for energy production. Additionally, we found no evidence  
40 of methylotrophy (specifically methanol dehydrogenase) as reported in Butterfield et al.  
41 (Butterfield et al., 2016), though the Ribulose-P pathway to anabolize formaldehyde to fructose  
42 was identified.

43 Some Rokubacteria SAG assemblies contained pyruvate:ferredoxin oxidoreductase and  
44 acetyl-CoA reductase, two of the three diagnostic enzymes of the reverse TCA cycle (Figure 5  
45 and Supplemental Table 5) (Hugler et al., 2005). However, ATP citrate lyase was not annotated.  
46 Further, Rokumicrobia SAGs contained carbon monoxide dehydrogenase, but lacked acetyl-CoA  
47 synthase, which are enzymes indicative of the Wood-Ljungdahl pathway (i.e. reverse acetyl-CoA

48 pathway). While incomplete, partial evidence for multiple autotrophic pathways in the same  
49 organism is interesting.

50 As mentioned in the main text, SAGs and metagenomic bins encode for multiple proteins  
51 involved in DNA packaging and super-coiling (Supplementary Table 5) (Dillon and Dorman,  
52 2010), including topoisomerase (*top*), DNA gyrase (*gyr*), *parB* (chromosome partitioning  
53 protein), *hupB* (binding protein HU-beta), *ssb* (single-standed DNA binding protein), *cbpA*;  
54 curved DNA-binding protein and *smc* (chromosome segregation protein) (Supplemental Figure 1  
55 and Supplemental Table 5). Rokumicrobia SAGs also contained integration host factors  
56 (IHF) which may associate with DNA in a non-specific manner contributing to bacterial  
57 chromatin organization, and *dps* (starvation-inducible DNA-binding protein) that organizes  
58 the nucleoid to protect it from potential threats (Lee et al., 2015). While many of the genes  
59 identified in Rokubacteria are present in well-studied bacteria, Rokubacteria are predicted to  
60 contain a variety of known DNA packaging mechanisms.

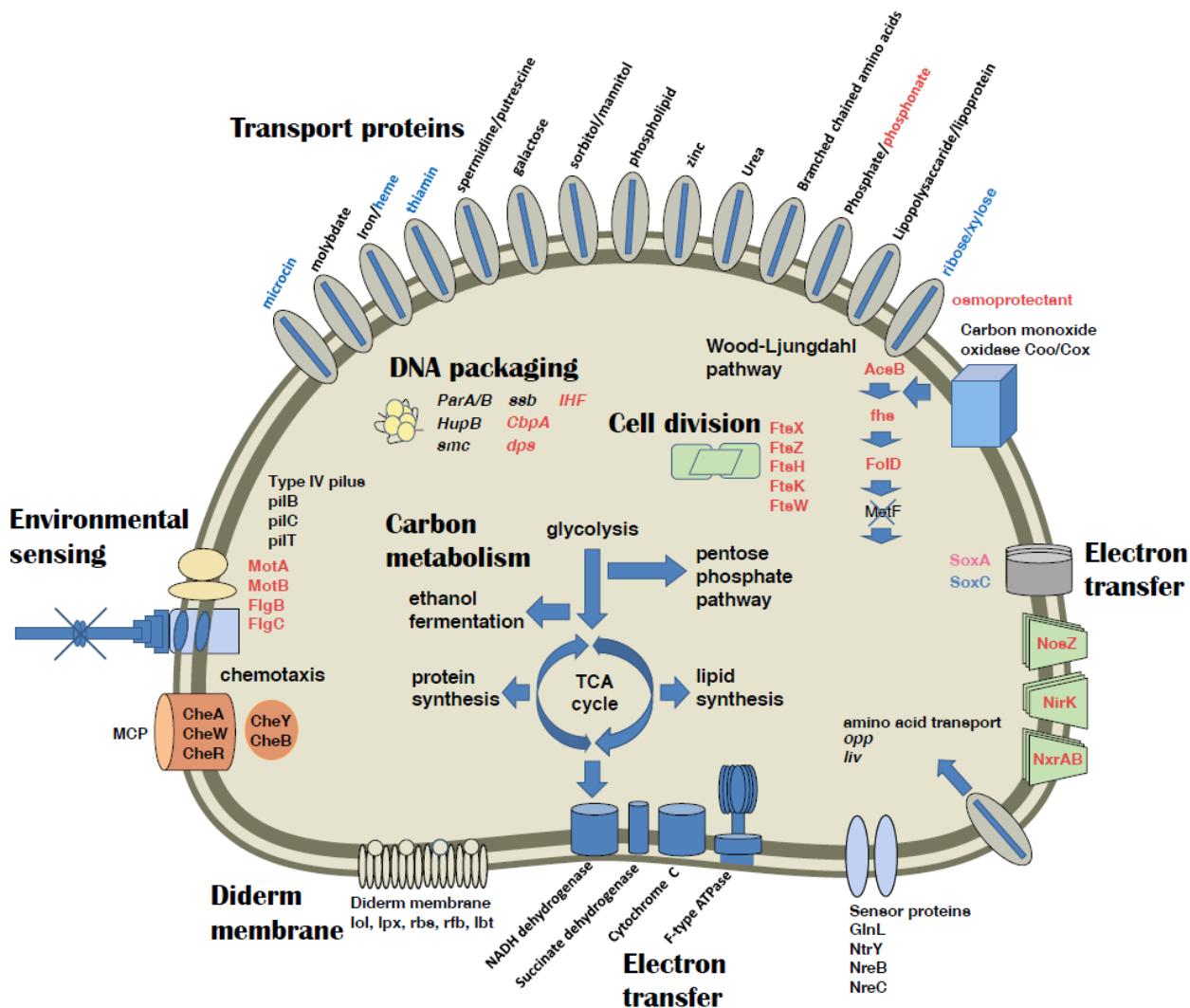
61 Rokumicrobia OV-2 assemblies encode complete pathways for dissimilatory nitrate  
62 reduction to ammonium (*narGHU*, *nirBD*) and assimilatory nitrate reduction (*narB*, *nirA*). Some  
63 additional interesting features of Rokubacteria SAGs include the ability to synthesize unusual  
64 lipids, including an unknown hopaniod derivative of bactriohopanetetrol and a putative  
65 phospholipid (located on the same contig in multiple SAGs). Numerous SAGs could  
66 putatively produce an unknown glycosylated pterin derivative encoded by a gene cluster  
67 including a protein tyrosine phosphatase (PTPS) enzyme. In addition, genomes derived from  
68 OV-2 sample encode a succinate dehydrogenase and fumarate reductase enzymes with high  
69 similarity to *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Hartman et al., 2014). These enzymes were not found  
70 in the genomes extracted from *Tabebuia* rhizosphere and Rifle sediment despite high degree of

71 completeness of these genomes, suggesting recent horizontal transfer or greater flexibility of  
72 respiratory chain metabolism than was previously annotated (Anantharaman et al., 2016).

73 It is important to note that all class-level metabolic predictions are inferred from  
74 genetically divergent and incomplete SAGs, and metagenomic bins containing genetically  
75 distinct individuals, though these inferences can provide an important first glimpse at the shared  
76 metabolic traits contained within these classes and phylum. We have confidence in predictions of  
77 metabolism that contain all, or nearly all, proteins in a given pathway, and are annotated with  
78 high confidence. However, many single proteins predicted to be present in uncultivated lineages  
79 are low confidence annotations, as reference genomes are evolutionarily distant, and metabolic  
80 predictions must always be interpreted with caution. Overall, both SAG and metagenomic bin  
81 content suggests that Rokubacteria have a generalist strategy for survival, using a mixotrophic  
82 metabolism for energy production.

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87 **Supplemental Figure 1.** Composite schematic diagram of predicted metabolic features in all  
 88 Rokubacteria SAGs and metagenomics bins sequenced in this study. Black text indicates  
 89 pathway/proteins found in both Rokubacteria classes. Blue text indicates pathways/proteins  
 90 detected only in Infratellusbacteria. Red text indicates pathways/proteins found only in  
 91 Rokumicrobia. Pink text indicates genes found in a single SAG from the Finsch mine (AD-967-  
 92 E21). X represents a missing protein or pathway. Also see Supplementary Table 5.  
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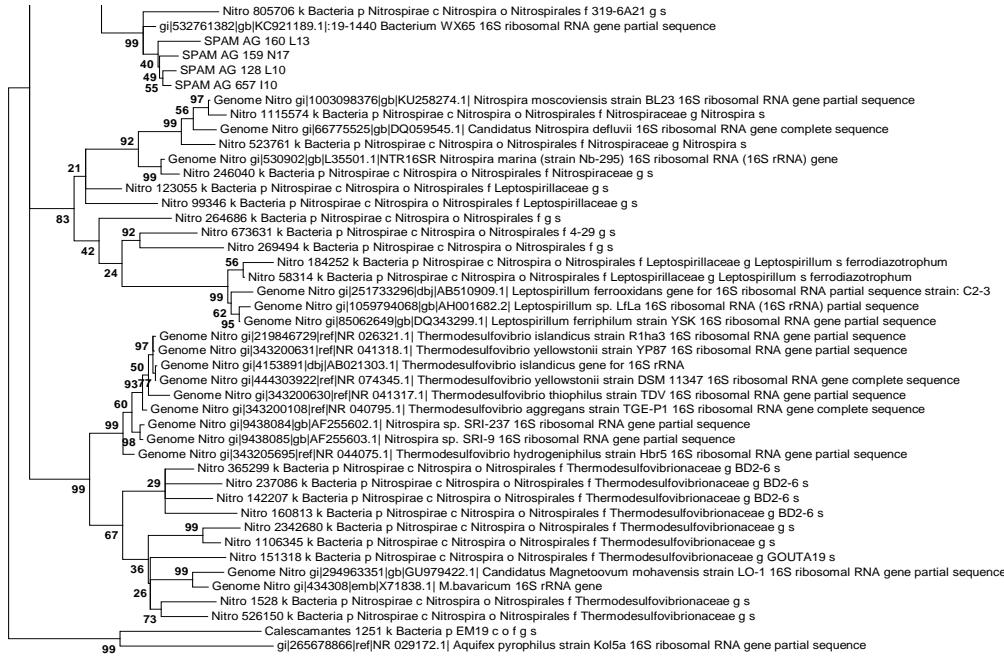
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105 **Supplemental Figure 2.** Sample sites for SAG collection. Sanford Underground Research  
106 Facility (SURF; top left); Finsch gold mine in South Africa (top right); Nevada Nye County  
107 Groundwater Evaluation well Oasis Valley 2 (bottom left); Crystal Spring in Ash Meadows  
108 Nevada (bottom right).

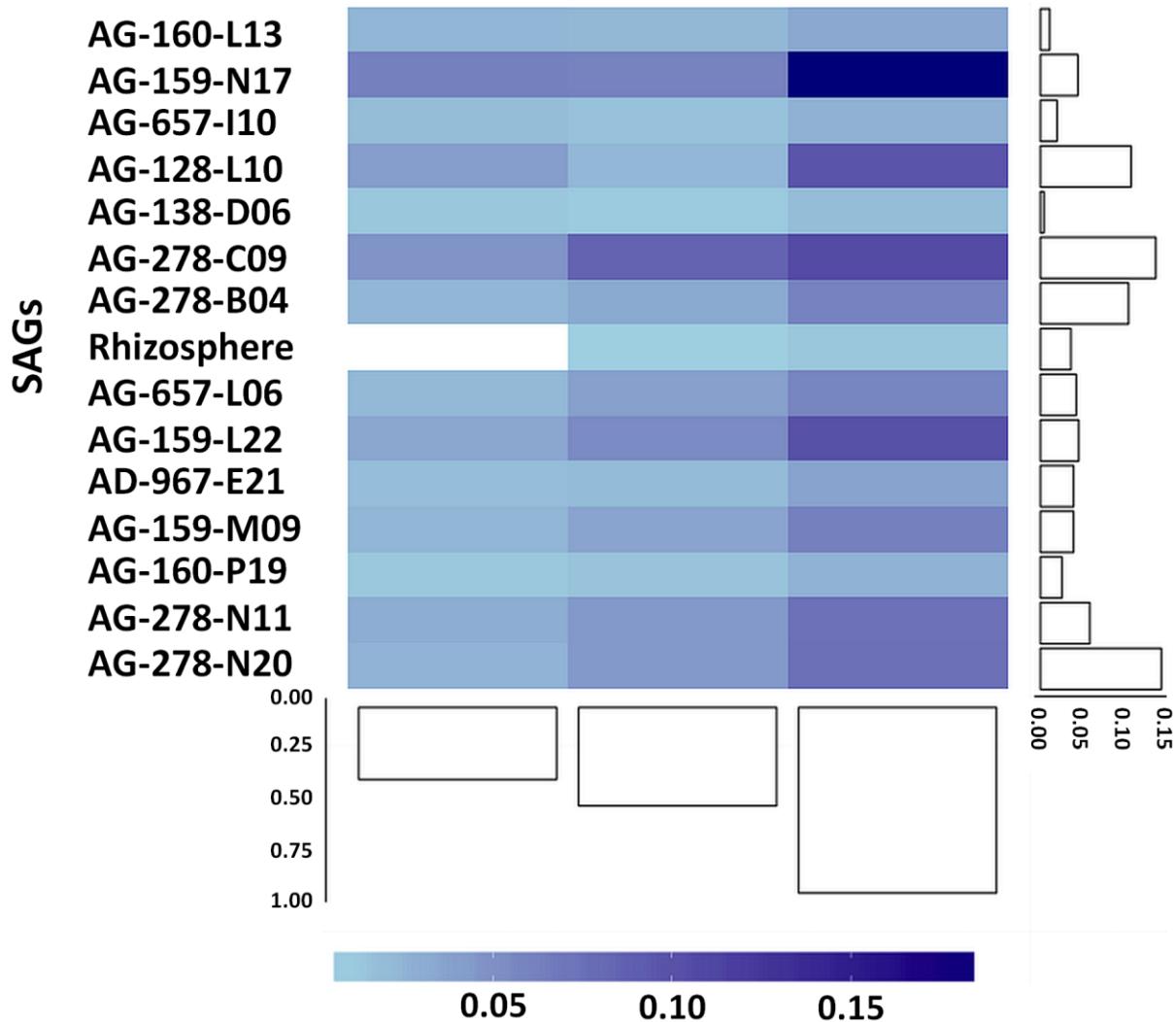
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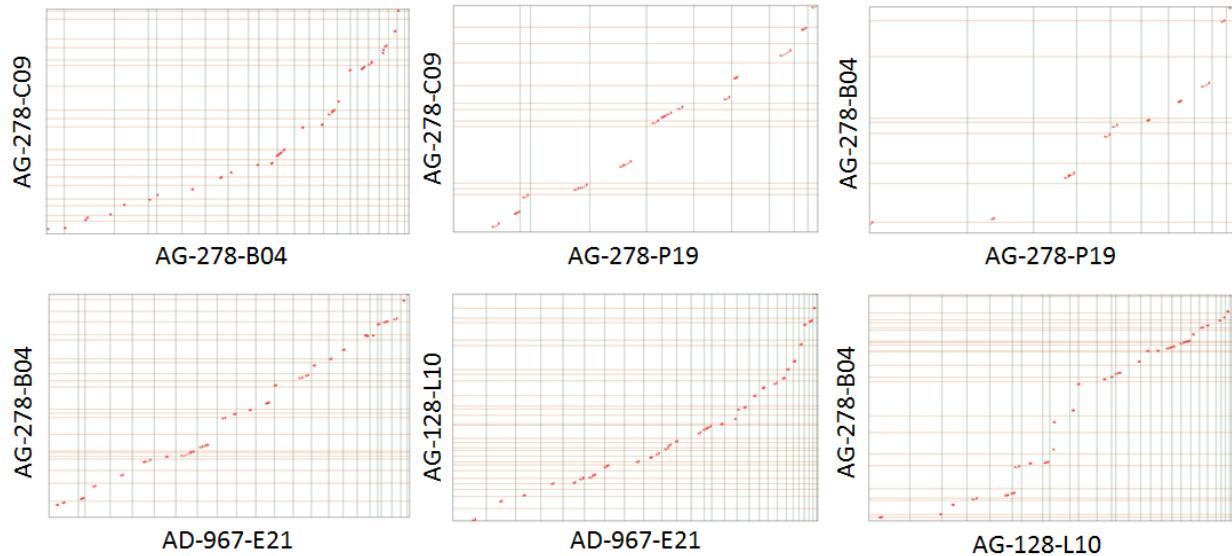


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114 **Supplemental Figure 3.** 16S rRNA gene phylogeny of sequences in GenBank that were  $\geq 85\%$   
115 identity to Rokubacteria SAG 16S rRNA gene sequences and representative Nitrospirae  
116 sequences from all classified genera, including sequence identifiers (also see Figure 1).  
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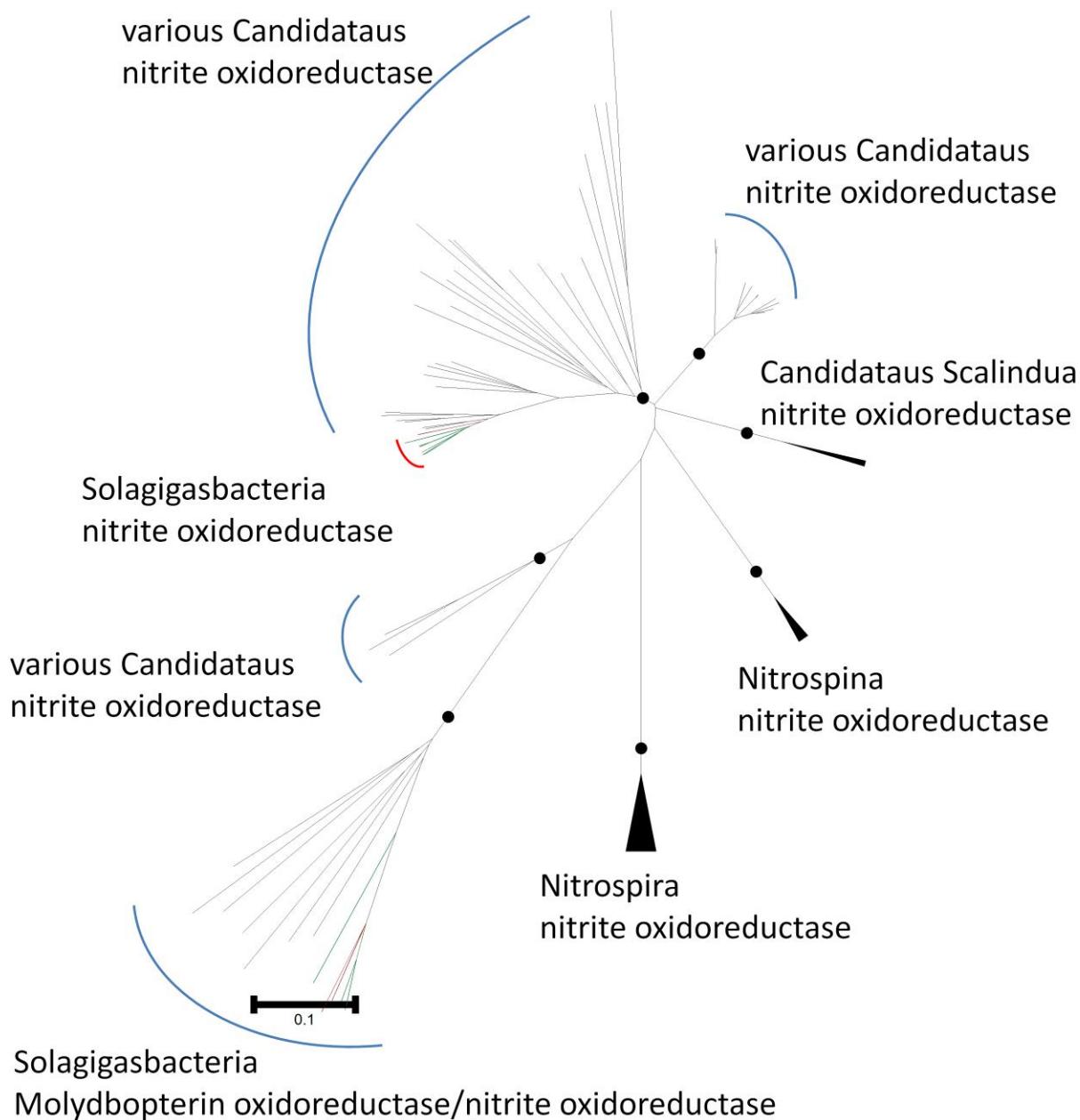
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122 **Supplemental Figure 4.** Read mapping of OV-2 metagenomic reads to Rokubacteria SAGs  
 123 sequenced from OV-2 and the *Tabebuia* rhizosphere metagenomic assembly. Samples from left  
 124 to right are P1, P2, and P3 (see methods). Darker colors represent a higher fraction of reads  
 125 mapped to individual SAGs (scale bar on bottom). Bars on right axis indicate the fraction of  
 126 reads mapped to each individual SAG in all samples; bars on the bottom axis represent percent  
 127 read abundance in the total sample.  
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 138 **Supplemental Figure 5.** Synteny plots for artificially aligned contigs (nucleotide) for 6 of the  
 139 most complete Rokubacteria single simplified genomes (SAGs) analyzed at the Joint Genome  
 140 Center's Integrated Microbial Genomes website. Red dots indicate genes with shared locations  
 141 between artificially aligned contigs, represented by vertical lines.  
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## nxrA phylogeny



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170 **Supplemental Figure 6.** Neighbor-joining phylogeny (100X boot-strapped) of the top 100 non-  
171 environmental *NxrA* sequences in Genbank identified by BLASTp alignment to annotated *NxrA*  
172 Rokubacteria proteins. Black circles indicate boot strap values > 90%. Red lines indicate  
173 Rokumicrobia SAG sequences, and green lines represent previously annotated Rokumicrobia  
174 metagenomic bin sequences (Anantharaman et al., 2016). Tree was rooted with known  
175 Nitrospirae *NxrA* sequences.

176   **Supplemental Table 1.** Geochemical data and locations of sites that samples for single cell  
177   genomics were collected for sorting and sequencing.

	<b>Crystal Spring</b>	<b>OV-2 P3</b>	<b>Finsch</b>	<b>SURF</b>
Latitude	36.4202 N	36.960 N	-28.378 S	44.35 N
Longitude	-116.3233 W	-116.720 W	23.446 E	-103.756 W
Water Temp (°C)	28.49	25.59	28.6	9.4
Water pH	7.26	7.44	6.8	7.71
Conductivity (µS/cm)	782	1363	470	627
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	3.7	2.54	0.025	8
Sulfate (mg/L)	89	181	93	N/A
Depth (meters)	0	9.1 – 27.4 m	857	300

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210   **Supplemental Table 2.** Pairwise 16S rRNA gene nucleotide identity for all Rokubacteria single  
 211 simplified genomes (SAGs).

	AG-278-N11	AG-159-M09	AG-159-L22	AG-159-B15	AG-278-A09	AG-278-N20	AD-967-E21	AG-657-L06	AG-160-P19	AG-657-A01	AG-138-D06	AG-278-C09	AG-278-B04	AG-159-N17	AG-128-L10	AG-657-I10	AG-160-L13
AG-278-N11	100	97.56	96.17	95.01	96.75	97.1	94.41	94.05	93.87	93.72	92.94	91.45	91.25	87.43	86.41	85.9	85.2
AG-159-M09	97.56	100	96.59	96.25	97.73	96.36	93.48	94.29	94.04	94.42	93.34	92.4	90.93	87.78	86.68	86.29	86.18
AG-159-L22	96.17	96.59	100	95.58	97.09	96.08	93.76	93.93	93.81	93.66	92.67	91.75	89.82	87.84	86.74	86.29	85.57
AG-159-B15	95.58	96.25	95.01	100	96.04	95.24	92.64	93.03	92.19	94.04	91.44	91.95	90.71	86.65	86.88	85.42	87.67
AG-278-A09	96.75	97.73	97.09	96.04	100	96.8	92.53	94.41	92.89	94.12	93.34	92.41	90.81	88.25	86.39	86.27	85.91
AG-278-N20	97.1	96.36	96.08	95.24	96.8	100	94.16	93.2	93.35	94.14	92.78	92.17	91.21	87.71	86.84	86.27	85.91
AD-967-E21	94.41	93.48	93.76	91.44	92.53	94.16	100	92.58	92.24	93.3	91.28	90.96	89.93	85.66	85	84.9	83.92
AG-657-L06	94.05	94.29	93.93	94.04	94.41	93.2	92.58	100	92.25	92.52	92.95	92.59	91.25	87.2	86.46	86.21	86.39
AG-160-P19	93.87	94.04	93.81	92.19	92.89	93.35	92.24	92.25	100	92.56	90.95	91.1	89.88	86.61	86.61	85.38	86.98
AG-657-A01	93.72	94.42	93.66	93.03	94.12	94.14	93.3	92.52	92.56	100	95.26	96.8	96.07	86.74	86.82	86.64	85.63
AG-138-D06	92.94	93.34	92.67	92.64	93.34	92.78	91.28	92.95	90.96	95.26	100	94.72	91.99	86.67	86.44	85.66	85.31
AG-278-C09	91.47	92.42	91.76	91.94	92.41	92.17	90.96	92.59	91.1	96.8	94.72	100	95.77	87.17	85.5	85.4	84.39
AG-278-B04	91.26	90.93	89.84	90.71	90.81	91.21	89.93	91.25	89.88	96.07	91.99	95.77	100	85.54	85.2	84.64	82.81
AG-159-N17	87.43	87.78	87.84	87.67	88.25	87.71	85.66	87.2	86.61	86.7	86.67	87.17	85.54	100	93.46	94.34	92.32
AG-128-L10	86.37	86.68	86.74	86.88	86.39	86.84	84.96	86.46	86.61	86.82	86.44	85.5	85.14	93.46	100	96.16	90.78
AG-657-I10	86.37	86.68	86.74	86.88	86.27	86.27	84.96	86.46	86.61	86.82	86.44	85.5	85.14	93.46	96.16	100	90.78
AG-160-L13	85.2	86.18	85.57	85.42	85.91	85.91	83.92	86.39	86.98	85.63	85.29	84.39	82.81	92.32	90.78	90.85	100

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235   **Supplemental Table 3.** Riffle Rokumicrobia metagenome bin assembly statistics and predicted  
 236   genome completeness from (Anantharaman et al., 2016). Genome completeness and  
 237   contamination were estimated using checkM (Parks et al., 2015).

Rokubacteria SAGs	Class	Site	Assembly (Mbps)	GC %	Genome completeness, %	Contamination, %
RIFCSPLOWO2_02_73	Rokubacteria	Riffle	4.05	73.4	87.6	4.81
RIFCSPLOWO2_12_73	Rokubacteria	Riffle	4.04	73.4	87.0	2.67
RIFCSPLOWO2_02_72	Rokubacteria	Riffle	2.39	71.8	64.1	1.71
GWA2_73_35	Rokubacteria	Riffle	3.54	72.8	71.2	2.67
RIFCSPHIGHO2_02_73	Rokubacteria	Riffle	4.36	72.9	84.3	5.77
GWC2_70_24	Rokubacteria	Riffle	2.94	70.2	75.7	1.82
GWA2_70_23	Rokubacteria	Riffle	4.66	70.0	84.2	2.96
RIFCSPHIGHO2_12_73	Rokubacteria	Riffle	3.62	72.8	68.3	2.67
RIFCSPLOWO2_12_69	Rokubacteria	Riffle	2.81	68.1	70.2	14.22
RIFCSPLOWO2_12_71	Rokubacteria	Riffle	3.44	71.4	68.3	4.73
RBG_16_73_20	Rokubacteria	Riffle	3.76	71.9	67.6	2.04
RIFCSPLOWO2_02_68	Rokubacteria	Riffle	3.09	67.1	79.5	2.69
RIFCSPLOWO2_02_71	Rokubacteria	Riffle	1.04	68.3	31.3	0.38
RIFCSPLOWO2_12_71	Rokubacteria	Riffle	3.48	70.8	63.7	3.44
GWC2_70_16	Rokubacteria	Riffle	4.70	70.9	77.9	1.82
GWF2_70_14	Rokubacteria	Riffle	3.32	69.3	66.5	2.14
RIFCSPHIGHO2_02_69	Rokubacteria	Riffle	2.58	64.2	54.4	5.66

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252 **Supplemental Table 4.** Rokubacteria mobile elements and viral signatures.

Rokubacteria SAGs	Class	Site	Mobile element count	Phage genes	CRISPRs
*AD-967-E21	Rokumicrobia	Finsch	60 (3.8%)	14	5
*AG-128-L10	Infratellusbacteria	CS <sup>1</sup>	38 (2.2%)	12	2
AG-138-D06	Rokumicrobia	SURF <sup>2</sup>	7 (2.6%)	3	1
AG-657-A01	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	14 (3.8%)	2	0
*AG-657-I10	Infratellusbacteria	OV-2	21 (2.2%)	7	2
*AG-657-L06	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	26 (2.5%)	6	0
AG-159-B15	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	3 (5.5%)	0	0
AG-159-G23	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	23 (5.3%)	3	0
*AG-159-L22	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	21 (3.1%)	4	2
*AG-159-M09	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	21 (2.2%)	7	1
AG-159-N17	Infratellusbacteria	OV-2	28 (2.46%)	6	0
AG-159-P01	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	3 (0.4%)	0	0
AG-160-L13	Infratellusbacteria	OV-2	10 (2.4%)	1	1
*AG-160-P19	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	51 (3.6%)	9	4
AG-278-A09	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	8 (2.3%)	2	0
*AG-278-B04	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	38 (1.5%)	15	3
*AG-278-C09	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	26 (1.6%)	10	4
*AG-278-N11	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	22 (2%)	12	1
*AG-278-N20	Rokumicrobia	OV-2	38 (5%)	15	7
*OV-2 bin8 <sup>3</sup>	Infratellusbacteria	OV-2	64 (4.1%)	32	1
*Rhizosphere bin <sup>3</sup>	Rokumicrobia	Puerto Rico	15 (0.5%)	23	0

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273 **Supplemental Table 5.** Summary of KO numbers for annotated genes of major energy and  
 274 metabolic pathways for the Rokubacteria classes Rokumicrobia and Infratellusbacteria (also  
 275 Supplemental Figure 1). X represents absent protein.

<b>Gene annotation</b>	<b>Rokumicrobia</b>	<b>Infratellusbacteria</b>
<b>Glycolysis</b>		
hexokinase	X	X
glucose-6-phosphate isomerase	K01810	K01810
6-phosphofructokinase	K00850	K00850
fructose-bisphosphate aldolase	K01623	K01623
glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase	K00134	K00134
phosphoglycerate kinase	K00927	K00927
2,3-bisphosphoglycerate-independent phosphoglycerate mutase	K15633	K15633
glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase	K00131	K00131
enolase	K01689	K01689
pyruvate kinase	K00873	K00873
<b>TCA cycle</b>		
phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase	K01586	K01586
citrate synthase	K01647	K01647
aconitate hydratase 1	K01681	K01681
isocitrate dehydrogenase	K00031	K00031
2-oxoglutarate ferredoxin oxidoreductase	K00174	K00174
succinyl-CoA synthetase	K01902	K01902
succinate dehydrogenase	K00234	K00234
fumarate hydratase A	K01676	K01676
malate dehydrogenase	K00025	K00025
<b>Reverse TCA</b>		
pyruvate:ferredoxin oxidoreductase	K00169	K00169
acetyl-CoA reductase	K01895	K01895
ATP citrate lyase	X	X
<b>Wood Ljungdahl pathway</b>		
carbon monoxide dehydrogenase	K00198	K00198
acetyl-CoA synthase	X	X
<b>DNA packaging proteins</b>		
DNA gyrase <i>gyrA/B</i>	K02469/70	K02469/70
Topoisomerase <i>topA</i>	K03168	K03168
Single-stranded DNA binding protein <i>ssb</i>	K03111	K03111
family partition protein 2 <i>parA + parB</i>	K03496/7	K03496/7
DNA binding protein <i>hupB</i>	K03530	K03530
chromosome segregation protein <i>smc</i>	K03529	K03529
Curved DNA-binding protein <i>cbpA</i>	K05516	X
Integration host factor IHF	K04764	X
Starvation-inducible DNA-binding protein <i>dps</i>	K04047	X
Fis (DNA binding protein)	K03557	X
<b>Diderm membrane metabolism</b>		
flagellar L-ring protein precursor FlgH	K02393	X

flagellar P-ring protein precursor FlgI	K02394	X
Preprotein translocase SecY	K03076	K03076
Sec-independent translocation TatC protein	K03118	K03118
Prolipoprotein diacylglycerol transferase LGT	K13292	K13292
Lipoprotein signal peptidase Peptidase_A8	X	X
Bac_surface_Ag	K18827	
Bacterial general secretion pathway protein D Secretin	X	X
Secretin_N	X	X
UDP-3-O-acyl-N-acetylglucosamine deacetylase	K02535/6	K02535/6
LpxCD/		
Organic solvent tolerance-like, N-terminal OstA	X	X
Surf_Ag_VNR		
outer membrane lipoprotein carrier protein LolA	K03634	K03634
outer membrane lipoprotein carrier protein LolC	K09808	K09808
<b>Sulfur metabolism</b>		
SOX pathway	K17222 <sup>1</sup>	X
sulfane dehydrogenase subunit SoxC	X	K17225 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Nitrogen metabolism</b>		
ferredoxin-nitrate reductase NarB	K00367	X
nitrite reductase (NO-forming) NirK	K00368	X
nitrous-oxide reductase NosZ	K00376 <sup>1</sup>	X
nitrate reductase / nitrite oxidoreductase NxrA/B	K00370	X
<b>Flagella and pili assembly</b>		
Type IV pilus assembly protein pilC	K02653	K02653
twitching motility protein pilT	K02669	K02669
Type IV pilus assembly protein pilB	K02652	K02652
chemotaxis protein motA/B	K02556/7	X
flagellar P-ring protein precursor FlgI	K02394	X
flagellar L-ring protein precursor FlgH	K02393	X
flagellar basal-body rod protein FlgG	K02392	X
flagellin FliC		
flagellar hook-associated protein 2 FliD	K02407	X

276     <sup>1</sup>Only annotated in one Rokumicrobia SAG from Finsch gold mine, South Africa (AD-967-E21).

277     <sup>2</sup> Only annotated in one Infratellusbacteria SAG from Crystal Spring, Nevada (AG-128-L10).

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285 **Supplemental Table 6.** Top BLAST hits of genes from OV-2 Infratellusbacteria metagenome  
 286 bin (bin 8) to Rokumicrobia single-amplified genomes (SAGs). Also see main text Figure 2.

Gene RAST ID					
OV-2 bin (Infratellusbacteria)	SAGs (Rokumicrobia)	% identity	length	e- value	SAG
215894.peg.5579	150852.peg.275	100	382	0	AG-278-B04
215894.peg.5309	150853.peg.21	99.88	801	0	AG-278-C09
215894.peg.2670	140332.peg.919	94.89	333	0	AD-967-E21
215894.peg.664	132753.peg.570	93.15	788	0	AG-159-M09
215894.peg.2669	150857.peg.933	91.24	411	0	AG-278-N11
215894.peg.4356	132754.peg.281	86.51	415	0	AG-159-N17
215894.peg.1331	132749.peg.48	75.78	574	0	AG-159-B15
215894.peg.1090	140334.peg.57	74.88	633	0	AG-138-D06

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290 **Supplemental Table 7.** JGI IMG accession numbers for all Rokubacteria single amplified  
 291 genomes and metagenomes.

SAG name	IMG ID
AG-159-B15	2651869898
AG-160-L13	2651869893
AG-159-M09	2651869895
AG-159-L22	2651869896
AG-278-N11	2651869891
AG-159-P01	2713897487
AG-160-P19	2651869612
AG-278-B04	2651869612
AG-138-D06	2651869899
AG-159-G23	2651869897
AG-128-L10	2651869900
AD-967-E21	2651869901
AG-278-C09	2651869892
AG-159-N17	2651869894
AG-657-I10	2747842444
AG-657-L06	2747842445
AG-657-A01	2747842443
AG-278-A09	2747842441
AG-278-N20	2747842442

Metagenome	
Oasis Valley 2 (P3)	330009444
Oasis Valley 2 (P2)	330009691
Oasis Valley 2 (P1)	330009626
Tabelua rhizosphere	330005985

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